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a more thorough training along the old line and had developed a dynastic system of control in which loyalty and fealty were the chief virtues. Into this culture about the middle of the last century the technological system which had been borrowed from England was introduced. It was, in Germany, freed from the wasteful display characteristic of it in England and was put to the uses of the dynastic state and thus carried to a high point of development. But the technology has not yet had time to work its effects on the cultural system, or to cause a renunciation of the dynastic state and its attendant virtues. Germany today differs from England because she is still in her novitiate so far as the technological system is concerned. The modern technological system of Germany is out of harmony with the mediaeval state, and the culture must be modified in the course of time.

This book is of first-rate importance from several points of view—as an analysis of the nature and causes of institutions, as a study of the industrial revolution in Germany and England, as a general interpretation of history illustrated from the histories of Germany and England, as an explanation of the present war, as a continuation of the author's former study of the leisure class, and as an analysis of such principles as hybridism and borrowing. It is not eulogistic or homiletical, and ethical judgments are studiously avoided. The trenchant irony is the only indication of disapproval.

It is to be regretted that such a remarkable book is marred by lack of organization, by repetition, and by Professor Veblen's usual cumbrous method of statement.

E. H. SUTHERLAND

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*Wage-Earning Pittsburgh.* "The Pittsburgh Survey." Edited by PAUL UNDERWOOD KELLOGG. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1914. Fully Illustrated. Pp. 582. \$2.50, net.

The task of reviewing a volume to which the reviewer has made a contribution, however slight, is not without embarrassment. In the present case it is undertaken in the hope of serving in some measure as interpreter.

This volume and its twin, *The Pittsburgh District*, bring to a close a unique study of an American industrial community. The Pittsburgh Survey was made without the help of any precedent. It was an experiment, almost an adventure, upon the uncharted sea of social inquiry.

In the years which have passed between 1907 and the appearance of this closing volume in 1914, the study of American cities by the method introduced by the Pittsburgh Survey has become an accepted part of our social activities. The craft of the interviewer has been ennobled, being used in an honest effort to get the simple truth, that its ray might illumine dark corners of industry, unsuspected by all save the workers. Official reports have been made increasingly to serve as raw material for the texture of the tale of the humble life of useful men and women, their needless hardships, their cramped and shortened lives. Statistics have become a means to the end of presenting the life of the people. It is, however, safe to say that no other survey compares with the first one in the breadth and comprehensiveness of its scope, the number and diversity of the inquirers enlisted, and the fertile, constructive imagination contributed by the inventor of the idea.

The sixth and closing volume is divided into four parts, with twenty-four appendices, which alone fill more than 125 pages, as follows:

Part I. "Community and Workshop." By Paul U. Kellogg.

Part II. "Race Studies."

Immigrant Wage-Earners. By Peter Roberts, who needs no introduction to readers of race studies.

A Slav's a Man for A' That. By Alois B. Koukol, whose qualification for writing on his theme is suggested by his work as secretary of the Slavonic Immigrant Society in 1907, when he acted also as investigator of industrial accidents for the Pittsburgh Survey; as pastor of the First Slavonic Presbyterian Church, of Peckville, Pa., 1895-99; as pastor of the Bohemian Brethren Church, of Nelsonville, Tex., 1899-1904; and as an assistant pastor in New York City, 1904-7.

The third and fourth Race Studies deal with:

Mediaeval Russia in the Pittsburgh District. By Alexis Sokoloff, graduate of the University of Moscow and of the Academy of Mines in Vienna, and engineer in Tangier, Morocco.

and finally with

One Hundred Negro Steel Workers. By R. R. Wright, Jr., formerly a field secretary of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia.

Part III. "Industry," embraces:

Wage-Earners of Pittsburgh. By John R. Commons and William M. Leiserson.

Factory Inspection in Pittsburgh (with special reference to working conditions of women and children), by the reviewer.

Industrial Hygiene of the Pittsburgh District. By H. F. J.

Porter, consulting industrial engineer and expert on fire prevention of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, and founder of the Efficiency Society.

Sharpsburg: A Typical Waste of Childhood. By Elizabeth Beardsley Butler. This fourth section is the final contribution of a talented and eager inquirer into social conditions, whose work death has since cruelly cut short.

Part IV. "The Reverse Side."

By James Forbes, secretary, for many years, of the Mendicancy Committee of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. This peculiarly distressing chapter is a study of:

- I. The Police, an Organism.
- II. The Underworld.
- III. Yeggs.
- IV. Beggars.
- V. Lodging Houses.
- VI. Prostitution.
- VII. Social Police.

An unusual tribute to the Pittsburgh Survey as a whole has recently been made public. Mr. Charles M. Cabot, of Boston, had, as a stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation, protested against certain statements made with regard to the steel industry in a preliminary report distributed in 1908. When these statements were all substantiated, Mr. Cabot determined to make the facts known to his fellow-stockholders, and spent three years in the successful effort to get from the Corporation the list of their names, after which he carried out his purpose. Throughout his few remaining years Mr. Cabot was the unwearied advocate of short working days and weeks, and an apostle of the responsibility of stockholders for the social conditions arising from industries.

Mr. Cabot died in September, 1915, bequeathing to three trustees, of whom Mr. Paul U. Kellogg was named first, the sum of \$50,000 to be used "to procure or encourage or promote the investigation and study of industrial conditions in this country and in the publication of the results of such investigation and study to the end that industrial abuses and hardships of industrial laborers may be known and remedied."

This bequest gives reasonable grounds for hope that the work recorded in the six volumes of the Pittsburgh Survey has only begun, and that *Wage-Earning Pittsburgh* may prove to be, after all, not the end of a task, but a link in a chain of effort.

FLORENCE KELLY